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Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 867.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, November 18, 1771.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Lyde, in 7 Weeks from London; by whom we have the following Advices from a public Prints, viz.

VENICE, *Aug.* 24.

LETTERS from Corfou adviſe, that the Ottoman fleet, conſiſting of 56 ſail having run the hazard of ſailing out from the Dardanelles, whilſt Vice Admiral Arſf was cruiſing in the Streights of Tenedos; the Ruſſians attacked and purſued them into the port of Modron, where they were entirely deſtroyed or burnt, except four caravelles, which they have taken. This action happened on the fifth of laſt month.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 3. We have advice, that Ali Bey having recalled his army from Syria to Egypt, to attack a competitor who had riſen up againſt him, the Ottoman Troops had taken the advantage of this circumſtance to attack him in his retreat, and that they entirely defeated him in a battle, in which Chiek Daher was wounded. By accounts received by a veſſel from Paros to Smyrna, Count Orlow arrived there the 10th ult. with two ſhips and ſix frigates. Some ſay he is preparing to make an expedition in Candia; others that he intends to try a new enterprize in the Morea. It is not without much uneaſineſs, that this Admiral was ſeen before Smyrna. The plague only can defend this city from the Ruſſians, who will not like penetrating it as long as that diſorder, which daily encreaſes, continues within the walls. All the foreign Conſuls are obliged to retire to the country. Cara Oſman Oglow, Governor of this city, and Kan Cioban Oglow, live in tents to preſerve them from the contagion. It is remarkable, that the plague makes more progreſs among the Turks and Jews than among the Greeks. Every family is ordered to bury their own dead, and if any one who dies without relations or friends, his neighbours are to bury him.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, September 7.

"I am ſorry that I can tranſmit no agreeable accounts to you of the progreſs of the negociations of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. I am told, that the Court of Vienna does not at all reliſh the project of the Court of Peterſburgh, for rendering the Crim independent of the Porte for the future, and that they have made ſtrong repreſentations to the Czarina againſt ſuch an independency. What view they may have in this, or how far it may be their intereſt that the Crim ſhould remain under the power and influence of the Turks, I confeſs I have not penetration enough to diſcover. The King of Pruſſia is far from their way of thinking, and has refuſed to join with them in remonſtrating to the Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt that meaſure. In the mean while this difference of opinion retards the negociation."

LONDON, September 17 to 20.

From good authority the Printer received the following account, dated Venice the 24th of Auguſt, 1771:—They write from Corfu, that a Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of fifty-ſix ſail, came out of the Dardanelles by order of the Grand Signior, and that Rear-Admiral Arf, who cruiſed with his ſquadron thereabouts, having met them, affected to ſhun them till he had drawn them out upon the high ſea; then facing about, he attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity, that the aſtoniſhed Turks betook themſelves to flight, and ſaved themſelves in the harbour of Modron near Lemnos, where they erected batteries on ſhore, in order to defend the entrance of the port. Rear-Admiral Arf, who was not ſtrong enough to force the entrance, blocked up the mouth of it, in order to hinder the Turks from eſcaping, while he ſent for ſuccours; and Admiral Spiritoff, upon the firſt notice, flew immediately to join him; they then ſet aſhore 1500 Albanians, who, with ſurpriſing bravery, took the Turkiſh batteries; ſo that our ſhips entered the harbour without any reſiſtance, and burned the whole Turkiſh fleet, except only four Caravells, which have been ſaved, and fell into the hands of the victors. This affair happened on the 5th of July laſt.

A perſon lately arrived from Madrid ſays, that the King of Spain is taking the moſt effectual method to increaſe his marine, and that the Spaniards, in caſe of a war, will become more formidable than they have for ſome time appeared.

A perſon lately arrived from Cadiz, informs, that no leſs than five veſſels, laded with troops and ammunition, have ſailed from thence within theſe two months for the Spaniſh ſettlements.

A maſter of a veſſel lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies ſays, he ſpoke with nine ſail of Spaniſh men of war, and that the Commodore hoiſted out his boat and boarded him, and aſked him if he knew what men of war were at Jamaica, to which he anſwered in the negative. They behaved very civilly.

By a Dutch ſhip that is arrived off Dover, from Denia, we have advice, that the Spaniards have ten ſhips of the line, four frigates, and ſeveral ſtoreſhips, lying in the harbours there, all ready to ſail at a few hours notice; and a Regiment of ſoldiers daily exerciſing, which are to be embarked as ſoon as orders come for their ſailing. The Capt. further ſays, that they will not admit an Engliſh ſhip into their harbours.

LONDON, September 21.

In the Courſe of next week a Privy Counſel will be ſummoned to meet at St. James's, when it will be then finally determined, whether the Parliament will meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs before Chriſtmas, or be further prorogued to January next.

A Correſpondent aſſures us he has received letters from Spain, which mention, that it is a general talk there, that the whole force of the Court of Madrid will ſhortly be employed againſt the Ruſſians; if ſo, it is impoſſible that England can long preſerve her neutrality.

We hear from Plymouth, that ſix ſail of large ſhips, ſuppoſed to be French Men of War, paſſed by in the night of the 15th of this Month.

A report prevails at the weſt end of the town, that the Court of Spain have, by a new treaty, guarantied to France all her ſettlements in New-Orleans on the American continent for ever.

The accounts from the ſecond Ruſſian army ſay, that after the conqueſt of the Crimea, a great part of Circaſſia has ſubmitted to the Ruſſians, inſomuch that the Ruſſians are entirely maſters of the navigation in the Black Sea, and in the Propontis from Azoff down even to Conſtantinople, and on the eaſtward to the mouth of the Danube.

September 17th, arrived at Greenock, the Sloop Three Friends, Mark Fern, from Sheepſcut New-England.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, October 17, 1771.

IT was a Matter of Aſtoniſhment to all the Britiſh Colonies, that the Author of ſo vile a Piece as that publiſhed during the Time of the STAMP-ACT, *under the Signature of* Americanus, *ſhould have been admitted into the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania! The plain Deſign of that Piece, was, to cheat and ſuppreſs the Spirit of Oppoſition to the* Stamp-Act, *that then prevailed; to perſuade the People of America, that the Parliament of Great Britain had an undoubted Right to tax, and make Laws to bind us, in all Caſes whatſoever, and that it was unlawful and highly criminal in us, to refuſe Submiſſion to all ſuch Laws; in ſhort the whole Tendency of* Americanus's *Piece, at that critical Time, was to introduce the* Stamp-Act, *and aid the Miniſtry in their Deſigns of enſlaving* America. *We were treacherouſly perſuaded to admit the Right of Taxing us, and ſubmit to the* Stamp-Act, *which he allowed to be a Hardſhip upon us, on purpoſe to give Credit to the Scheme he propoſed to us for getting rid of it, which was, by humble Petition and Remonſtrance—[The Efficacy of which Meaſure has ſince appeared, in numerous Inſtances]—Americanus expatiated on the Advantages we received from Great Britain, the Unreaſonableneſs and Ingratitude of refuſing to bear a part in the Expence of our own Preſervation—The Impracticability of uniting the Colonies in any Scheme of ſelf defence, or raiſing Supplies ſufficient for that Purpoſe, the Neceſſity of veſting the Power to do this in the Parliament of Great Britain—Our Safety in truſting this Power to their Hands, the Improbability that they would abuſe it—their Power to compel us to it if we did refuſe, our Inability to reſiſt, the Duty of the Parliament to inſiſt upon our Obedience and Submiſſion—which if voluntarily on our Part, would be our wiſeſt and ſafeſt Courſe, ſince then we might ſafely rely upon the paternal Tenderneſs of Great Britain to take off every Burden that was really grievous, upon our humble Petition.—Thus did this inſidious Enemy artfully endeavour to ſeduce us into an Acknowledgment and Admiſſion of the Right to tax us—And the Principle being once eſtabliſhed, our Contention for Freedom, would have been at an End immediately—Submiſſion to every Burden or Impoſition that Avarice, Pride, Cruelty or Wantonneſs could lay upon us, would have been henceforth our miſerable Deſtiny. And yet, oh amazing Infatuation! The Man whoſe Principles and Endeavours would have betray'd his Country into this State—A Man who in his private Conduct from the worſt Motives appears to have practiſed a Series of Arts of Treachery, Injuſtice and Cruelty in order to ruin an Individual, for doing his Duty—A Man who appears thus flagrantly culpable, both in his private and public Conduct, has again found Means to get himſelf elected one of the Repreſentatives of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania!*

G.

Thomas Brown,

At the Crown and Sceptre in Back-Street, has for Sale,

A good Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, very cheap for Caſh only.

ALSO,

Some RHUBARB, at a remarkable low Price, ſaid by ſeveral proper Judges who have made tryal of it, to be equal in Quality to any ever imported into America.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Caleb Symmes, late of Charleſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts: And all who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are alſo deſired to make Payment, unto ELIZABETH SYMMES, Executrix.

Charleſtown, Nov. 25, 1771.

POTASH KETTLES.

TO BE SOLD, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At their Store in KING STREET.

POTASH Kettles, caſt at Salisbury, in Connecticut, (in clay copes) from the beſt mountain ore, far ſuperior in quality to any kettles caſt in this province from Bogg ore, which being ſo very liable to crack when firſt uſed in melting down the ſalts, the manufacturer of Potaſh is thereby not only ſubjected to conſiderable expence and trouble in procuring other kettles, but frequently diſappointed in working his ſtock of aſhes in the proper ſeaſon.

Theſe kettles have rarely been known to fail till they are worn out, in many of which above thirty tons of Potaſh have been made, and when uſeleſs for that purpoſe, a pair of them is valued from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. for the forge, to work into bar iron, the Salisbury metal being allowed the firſt in America, for making the beſt tough bar iron. The Bogg ore Kettles are of no value for the forge, excluſive of the great riſque of their cracking before one ton of Potaſh is made.

Now ready for Sale, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At ſaid Store, a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels, which being bought on the very beſt terms will be diſpoſed of (by wholeſale only) at ſuch prices as ſhall give full ſatisfaction to thoſe in town and country, who purchaſe their aſſortment here, and alſo invite thoſe who uſually import their goods, to apply for many articles to compleat their aſſortments.

N. B. Gun powder, Ruſſia & Engliſh ſail Ducks, &c.

Juſt imported in Captain Bryant from LONDON, And to be Sold by

John Adams, & Co.

At their Shop nearly oppoſite the Old South Meeting-Houſe, BOSTON.

A compleat Aſſortment of cream-coloured, China, Glaſs, Delph and Stone Ware.

BEST Hyſon and Bohea Tea
Coffee Pepper
Alſpice Ginger
Chocolate by the Box or ſingle Pound
Beſt Kippen's Snuff
Flour of Muſtard
Poland Starch
Redwood Logwood
Copperas Allum
Brimſtone
T.D. 18 Inch Pipes

Beſt Engliſh and this Country Loaf Sugar
Double refin'd ditto
Brown Sugars by the Barrel or leſs
Currants Raiſins
Oatmeal Flour Rice
Nutmegs Mace
Cinnamon Cloves
Choice Florence Oyl,
Salt Petre
Beſt French Indigo
&c. &c.

N. B. A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, All the above will be ſold very low for Caſh, with proper Allowances made to thoſe that ſell again.

IMPORTED from LONDON,

And to be Sold Cheap for CASH, or ſhort Credit,

By Henry Leddel,

At his Store adjoining to *John Erving*, junr. Eſq'rs; In Kilby-Street,

SUperfine Broad Cloths, Ratteens—Flannells—Shalloons, Callimancoes, Tammies, Cambletts, half ell & half yard Laſtings, ¾ & yard wide Iriſh Linens, Iriſh Sheeting, ¼ ⅓ yard wide & 6-4ths. Checks. brown & Cotton Hollands, Jeans, white Ruſſia Drab, Dowlaſs, Callicoes, Clouting Diaper, Cambricks, Lawns, Ginghams, black Perſians, Taffaties—ſpotted and bordered Bandannoes, Cotton & French Romalls, beſt Ballandine Silk, Ribbons, Womens pompedore and Crimſon Lamb Gloves—Silk Gloves & Mitts—Gooſe, Duck and Pigeon Steel, Powder in quarter and half Barrels, beſt London Crown Glaſs. Spices, Pepper by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.——Anchors, &c. ALSO,

coloured & other Threads, Pins wax Necklaces, Pans, Gimp and Snail Lace, Silk & hair & ſcarf Twiſt, Needle work and wove Buttons, Ferrets, Qualities, Tapes, Silk knee Garters, Silk thread & cotton Laces, writing Paper, ſealing Wax, Wafers, Mens thread and worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns, Buckrams, Mens & Boys Felt Hatts, Kilmarnock Caps, Pelong and other Sattins, Looking Glaſſes, Card Leaves, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg, Sieve Bottoms. A Variety of hard Ware.—Shot, German and Engliſh

The beſt London-made Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, and ſeveral other ſorts of Sadlery Ware.

Joſeph Galloway esq. Speaker. vid pa. 499 Vol. 1. & vid. alſo pa. 53. Vol. 1. & vid the Indexes to Find Remonſtrances, petitions &c

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE *Reverend* Mr. *John Independant* who flourished in Mr. Draper's "circulating" Gazette last Thursday, tells his readers, "he is sorry that there is such a stir made about the late Proclamation for a Thanksgiving."—I verily believe he is *heartily* sorry at his grievous disappointment: For he was in good hopes that the people had become so easy and quiet under the grim paw of oppression & tyranny, as that they could bear to be insulted to their faces by the reading of a Proclamation, wherein they are called upon to render their hearty & humble thanks to the God of truth for the continuance of the greatest of all earthly blessings, while they are universally deploring the total loss of it; and in most if not all our worshipping assemblies, humble and ardent prayers are offered up to that Being who will not be mocked, for its restoration. Would not this have been the most glaring affront to the supreme Being that could possibly have been offered to him by the most prophane wretch living? And yet how sorely grieved is good Mr. Independant, to see the people alarmed with the fears of their being made to sin so heinously, not only by their Governor, but by the Clergy too! But there ate, and always have been in this wicked world, among *every order*, some men so abandoned and lost to all sense of religion and virtue, as that they had rather defy the Majesty of heaven itself, than not enjoy that sweetest of all comforts, that sunshine of all human happiness, a *smile* from an *imaginary* great man!—He "is sorry that so many of the ministers of this town have omitted the reading the Proclamation at the usual time."—It is to their honor that they omitted it.——They knew that their people looked upon it as a snare laid for them, and therefore some declined reading it for that reason; while others of them more nobly refused to obey a *man*, in an instance in which they *conscienciously* thought they could not avoid displeasing *their Maker*.—I have been informed that the clauses which have rais'd the indignation of the people of this town, are viewed in the same light by the people of the country in general: And I believe the information is true; for it is beyond all contradiction, that the general sense of the country is, that our civil constitution is raised to its very foundation; master Independant will be hardly put to it to order his conversation aright, when he stands up "to bless God," as he says he will, "for *such* of our civil privileges as we (yet) enjoy." It is then probable that if the people living in the country towns, had had the advantage which the inhabitants of Boston have, by means of their living so compact as to be able in a short time to communicate sentiments to each other, the uneasiness which was in their minds about the proclamation, would have made as great "a stir" in *every* town, (*Hatfield* perhaps excepted, and a few others) as it has in Boston; and Mr. Independant, would have been much more disturbed at it. ——————Mr. Draper says, "we hear that the ministers in the country in general read the proclamation as usual—Whether Mr. Draper himself could depend upon *so early* intelligence from *all parts* of the country, I very much doubt; and the more because he *prudently* introduces it in a manner which has been sometimes, to *serve a purpose*, foolishly condemned in other papers, viz. *we hear*.—This *hearsay* does not always prove true.—I remember some two or three years ago, a notable and very interesting paragraph was inserted in a *certain paper* much read at the *court* end of the town, said to be an extract of a letter from the country, wherein it was *affirmed*, that the people in general in the country were very well reconciled to the late ministerial regulations.——————This paragraph was calculated for the meridian of *St. James's*; but the *falsehood* of it was so *notorious* in this province, that even the Printer himself did not escape a part of the universal ridicule and contempt with which the letter-writer was treated, and I think justly.——We certainly know that some of the most aged and venerable ministers in the country, when they read the proclamation, made very *pertinent & just* remarks on the exceptionable clauses; (this I think was not reading it *as usual*;) and that many others have declared their intention to make their own observations on them, either at the reading of the proclamation, or on the day appointed for the Thanksgiving.—So that the *pious* soul of Mr. Independant, it is probable, will be still more vexed with "a stir about the proclamation."—The Old South Church, whose minister read the proclamation *prematurely*, and for which, *we hear*, he is very sorry, expressed their *great dissatisfaction* with it, if we may depend upon what is asserted in the last Massachusetts-Spy, by one who signs a *Friend to Truth*. For he says they "freely *expressed their mind*, that, the clause therein, which recommends the returning thanks for the CONTINUANCE of our privileges, which all know are RAVISHED from us, should be REVERTED, and instead of *thanking* the great Jehovah, for what we HAVE NOT, we should *pray* that our LOST liberties might be *restored*."—It cannot then but be supposed, that they were *greatly dissatisfied* in their minds with their Minister's *reading* SUCH a proclamation, as "it was said" they were—And their dissatisfaction at *his reading* it, I think, is *apparent* in their manner of *expressing their mind* about the *proclamation* itself.—The Rev. Mr. *Bacon*, minister of that church, is a known friend to the liberties of his country; I hope there is no danger of his being warp'd by any of his *connections*.—The Rev. Dr. PEMBERTON, who was the *only one* who read the proclamation in this town as *usual*, both in regard to *time* and *manner*, will, *without any question*, in the services of his church on the day appointed, *adhere strictly* to the spirit as well as the letter of it.

Our writer says, "he hardly ever saw a proclamation just as *he* wished it to be."—Possibly he may have been in general captious: As the countryman in the case he puts, would be, who should refuse to join in returning thanks to the universal Father of mercies for a remarkably plentiful harvest thro'out the land, because *his particular* crop of rye or barley happened to be blasted: Or as the town in another of his instances, who should withhold their tribute of praise for a general state of health among the people in the province, altho' it had pleased God to visit that particular town with sickness.—If Mr. *John Independant* had known how to have form'd a just parallel, he would have supposed a whole country, in conformance to a proclamation issued by their ruler, *solemnly assembling* to give thanks to God for remarkable health and plenty, while every family was starving with famine, and pining with consumption. This would be in my opinion not a whit less impious, than *to pretend* to render humble and hearty thanks to almighty God, for that it hath pleased him, MORE ESPECIALLY to continue to us our civil privileges, after the British parliament have declared by an act of legislation, that they have lawful authority to make laws for us BINDING IN ALL CASES WHATEVER; and have actually begun to exert such authority by making laws TO TAX US WITHOUT OUR CONSENT; and an army and navy is sent TO AID in putting such LAWS in execution. As if we were to be *insulted* in the midst of *such* distress, our governor is placed ABOVE ANY DEPENDANCE on the people, for his support, which is the ONLY CHECK they can have over him, BY MEANS OF THE VERY MONEY THUS EXTORTED FROM US. And tho' "*born and educated among us*," he exults in such an *independency*; and (I will not say TAUNTINGLY) tells it to our faces, that he thereby avoids burdening the people with his support by the increase of a tax upon their polls and estates. Surely the people are not by *canting hypocrisy* to be *wheedled* out of their senses. They have understanding enough to know, AND TO FEEL that in *such* a situation they have *nothing that they can call their own*: That they hold *no one civil privilege*, whatever time-serving *place-holders* or *place-seekers* in *church* or *state* may tell us, upon the tenure of the *civil constitution*, or any other tenure than the *arbitrary will* and pleasure of those ever whom they do not and can not have the *least controul*. Under *these* circumstances of *infamy* and *disgrace*, we find a *ministerial hireling* expressing his *pious* sorrow, that "a stir is made about a proclamation" issued by governor HUTCHINSON, with the advice of six counsellors out of seven present, wherein we are called upon, (*demurely* enough) to render humble and hearty thanks to almighty God, for that he hath been pleased, *more especially* to CONTINUE to us our CIVIL privileges!!!

A. Z.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, *vid pa. 612.*

INSTEAD of the great characters which for some time have commanded the public attention, we shall probably be entertained a while with the fate of Mucius Scævola, who like the Roman he emulates, has dared to bring *pointed matters* home to bosoms, who have been represented as invulnerable to the *slander* and *defamation* of the faction; nay indeed *advantaged* and in reality *victorious* from the *contemptible* repetitions of *old stories* without *proof* or shadow of *foundation*. This said Mucius we hear in the last Thursday's Spy argues thus, "A ruler independent on the people is a monster in government; and such is Mr. Hutchinson; and such would George the third be, if he was rendered independent on the people of Great-Britain. A Massachusetts Governor the King by compact with this people, may *nominate* and *appoint*, but not *pay*: For his support, he must stipulate with the people, and until he does, he is no legal Governor; without this, if he undertakes to rule, he is USURPER." For these and such-like expressions in the piece in question, it seems the supposed author was by message desired to attend the Board then sitting on Saturday last; but he being otherwise engaged, returned his compliments to their honors, and did not attend; and we hear the King's attorney has orders to prosecute him.

Now the question is, in what has Mucius transgressed the laws of his country? Is not a ruler independent on the people a *monster* in government? Or is Mr. Hutchinson dependent on the people? Is not the constitution of this province like that of Great-Britain, a *compound* legislature, in which, by law the people are intitled to an absolute a power of controul in every law and tax to be imposed on them, as ever they enjoyed in Athens, Rome, or Britain? Can any man or number of men conspire and effect a total change of this legal, constitutional, natural, and indispensibly necessary security of the people, to an absolute dependance on the will of himself, or his master, without *accumulation* of power, afforded him by no express, or indeed implied stipulation with the people? Has not the acquisition of power in government, without consent of the parties, who have right to determine in these matters, in all ages and countries invariably, been stiled usurpation? And finally does not Mr. Hutchinson stand as fairly in the predicament, wherein Mucius has placed him, as ever Julius Cæsar or Oliver Cromwell did? Probably the case of the latter is more similar to Mr. Hutchinson's than at first view appears to every one. The powers with which Oliver was primarily invested, were evidently necessary for the safety of the commonwealth, therefore lawful. But when by an *accumulation* of power he had rendered himself entirely independent of the people, and made his will their law, his former adorers, as readily as any men, branded him with the opprobrious epithet, which gives Mr. Hutchinson such umbrage. If tyranny, usurpation, treason and perjury, be such execrable crimes, that the very mention of them fills the soul with *horror*; for God's sake why do men so deliberately enter upon a series of action, which obliges every one to repute them guilty of them? Will the sorry rant of *unhinging government* have any weight with a people, who find themselves every day mocked by the compliances of a slave, who owns in plain terms he has no power to serve them in any shape inconsistent with the will of a ministry, who openly discovers a settled intention to ruin them? All the world knows that lawful government consists in a steady and uniform administration of such rules & orders as will secure and promote the prosperity and tranquility of the people. The best laws in the world, in order to answer the great end of governing well, must be executed with discretion, and for this purpose the wisest, best and most fatherly persons should be invested with the administration of justice in every department. Let any one cast his eye over the list of new-made magistrates, and satisfy himself how much the character of father & friend to the people has of late recommended men to places!

Are all the above-mentioned articles grievances; are some of them so full of ruin and inevitable destruction, that the mind recoils at the very tho'ts of their approach even to our latest posterity; and shall the man who complains of them be haled before a tribunal, for giving his country a fair and indisputable state of their condition, where he considers the *predicament* before whom he is to answer, as criminal, judge and party? But what is he to answer? Why truly he declares Mr. Hutchinson a *usurper*, if without stipulation with the people for his support he undertakes to rule them. And does any man dispute it? Can Mr. Hutchinson or any one else shew a covenant entered into with the people wherein they have consented to constitute him their unaccountable ruler, and invested him with a power of controul over their persons and properties, without a check? If so, he is not an usurper, but Mucius is much to blame for placing him in that odious light. But every good political writer in christendom tells us, that power without a check is tyranny; and common sense informs us, that this power assumed, without the consent of the people, is the act of usurpation. It is certainly very immaterial, whence the possessor pretends to derive it, if in its own nature it is illegal, unconstitutional, and abhorrent to the will and interest of the people. But I must not pass over, that Mucius goes farther, and intimates that we are all *afloat* with respect to the validity of any *acts*, pretended to be passed into *laws*, by an *unconstitutional* legislative. I do not pretend myself a Lawyer, but must confess I have for some time been uneasy on account of our laws; which, at first blush appear to me constitutionally originating *only* in the unconstrained deliberations of the deputies of a free people, on whom even the crown itself must feel its dependance.

When this matter is absolutely and totally reversed, and even a creature of a minister furnished with such powers, as to tell the whole legislative body, that unless they will themselves conspire the destruction of their country, he will consent to no acts for the benefit of the people, I can see no material difference between concessions thus extorted, and edicts arising solely from the sovereign fiat of the sage Lord Hillsborough.

That Mr. H——n has a better right to escape dismission and punishment than Sir Edmund Andros had, if found in the same predicament with him, may be much easier reconcileable to some constitutions than others; but for my own part, I have tho't that like causes, in like circumstances, always warranted the application of like remedies.

—Cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicabile vulnus,
Ense recidendum: ne pars sincera trahatur. OVID.

I must join Mucius in sentiment, that it is high time a sober enquiry were made, whether it be most for our interest to retain the disposal of our little earnings in our own hands, & lay out a small portion of them, in shoes and stockings for our barefooted children, than surrender them up to be squandered by pensioners, on guards of assassins, to support them in the perpetration of every violence and murder their native animosity to men of true honor and spirit will prompt them to commit.

Resist beginnings, late is physic us'd,
When by delays the ills are deep infus'd.

In other terms, desert your dogs, and mark what becomes of your sheep. AMBIDEXTER.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THAT intrepid *asserter of the Rights of the Constitution*, MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, declares with Freedom, *that "an Englishman should never part with A PENNY without his Consent, or the Consent of his Agent"*. *This is a true proposition, or we are all sadly mistaken*, He adds, "*Especially as the money thus forced from us, is to hire a man to* TYRANNIZE *over us, whom his master calls our Governor*". *Who this man is he does not positively say, nor who his master is. He tells us*, "it seems *to be Mr.* HUTCHINSON's *situation*"; *but doth not pretend to affirm that it is so in fact. His readers will judge whether he sees thro' false* political *spectacles, or not: But while* it seems *so to him, how can he help concluding in his own mind, that he is an* Usurper? *For the Man that* TYRANNIZES *must be an* Usurper. *But who this Mr.* HUTCHINSON *is, is left for us to conjecture: Perhaps one of the Hon. Judge* Hutchinsons; *perhaps his Excellency, or one of his* CHILDREN; *or perhaps the* Clerk *of the Common Pleas or another of the same* TREMENDOUS *name? If this Mr.* HUTCHINSON, *whose* master *calls him our Governor* seems *to* Mucius *to* TYRANNIZE, *it is wonderful that a man of his sense and spirit should "deny his jurisdiction"?—In short, the matter* seeming *to* MUCIUS *to be thus and so, he* seems *to be very* sollicitous *to know how* it seems *to others? And as* it seems *to him to be of the last* Consequence *to the publick, to come to a* speedy Conclusion *about it, like an* honest Citizen, *he warmly addresses his Countrymen, to make diligent Enquiry.—This* seems *to me*, for that matter, *to be the long and short of it.—Who then can justly blame* MUCIUS SCÆVOLA? EBUTIUS.

vid 4th piece pa. 612

TO BE SOLD,

By John Frazier,

At the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. JOLLY ALLEN, Opposite the Golden-Lyon, in Cornhill.

A General Assortment of English and India GOODS;—Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs; extraordinary good Bohea and Green Tea; Raisins, Currants, Cotton Wool, &c. &c. &c. Those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Three Cables, two of 8 Inches and one 10 Inch, good Lengths.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On FRIDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Forrest ditto, Camblets, Calamancoes, Cotton Velvets, Irish Hollands, Checks, Sheeting Gauzes, Shalloons, Mens and Womens Hose, Wearing Apparel, House Furniture, Watches, &c. &c.

A neat Chaise and Harness almost new.

(2) vid. in Index for Hutchinsons Speeches — vid. Hutchinsons Speech pa. 508

Q vid pa. 598. | vid pa. 603. — Gov. Hutchinson. | By Marriage w. Ezekiel Goldthwaits Daughter. ⊙ pa. 603.
V vid. declaratory act pa. 792 Vol. 1. A viz. Molasses act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1 — Billeting Act pa. 274. Vol. 2. ☾ vid 4th Arrival pa. 263. vol. 2. ☽ vid. pa. 576. ☾ pa. 458. ✕ pa. 611. (1) vid Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.

BOSTON, November 18, 1771.

Mr. Roberts, Jeweller, came Passengers in Capt. Lyde.

Capt. Jenkins was to sail in three or four Days after Capt. Lyde.—And Capt. Robson in a Fortnight or 3 Weeks after, for this Place.

We hear that Capt. Coffin from London has brought a Diploma from the University of Edinburgh, conferring on JOHN WINTHROP, Esq; Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy at Cambridge, and F. R. S. the Degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Fair Lady, Benjamin Smith from Liverpool, on the 10th of October in Lat. 42 03. Long. 40. 12. West, spoke with a Brig. from Oporto out 22 Days belonging to Salem, Capt. Gatrick, all well. And on October 17th in Lat. 43. 03. Long. 45. 55. West, spoke with the Rebecca, William Stephens, from New-York, bound to London, out 17 Days, all well.

We hear a Number of Dr. Pemberton's Hearers left his Meeting Yesterday on Account of his late Conduct in reading the Proclamation; one in particular who has attended there 40 Years.

On Thursday the 14th Instant died, greatly esteemed by all that knew her, Mrs. *Phebe Pemberton*, in the 82d Year of her Age. Her Funeral will be this Afternoon, when it is desired her Friends and Acquaintance will attend.

Saturday Noon last died here Mr. Joseph Greenleaf, Jun. in the 28th Year of his Age, eldest Son of Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; of this Town. The Funeral is to be on Tuesday next at 4 o'Clock, P M. from the House of John Leverett, Esq; where the Friends of the Deceased, and of the Surviving Relations are desired to attend.

Saturday Morning last died at Cambridge, Francis Mashart, Esq; Collector of Dominica. We hear his Remains are to be interr'd on Tuesday next at 3 o'Clock.

Last Thursday died here, Mr. Joseph Eliot, Deacon of the Church under the Pastoral Care of the Rev'd. Dr. Byles—He justly sustain'd the Character of an Honest Man, a good Christian, and a Friend to the Rights and Liberties of his Country.—His Remains were decently inter'd on Saturday last.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

ON Friday last in the Afternoon his Excellency the Governor laid before the Council for their Advice thereon, a paper in the Massachusetts Spy of Thursday, signed Mucius Scævola, *said to contain divers seditious Expressions, &c. The Council after debating till sundown adjourn'd till the next day, when they met again and sent for the Printer, who in answer to the summons told the messenger he* was busy in his office *and should not attend: Upon which it is said a motion was made for his commitment to prison for contempt, but did not obtain—Whether thro' the* abundant lenity *of the honorable Board, or from their having* no legal Authority *in the case, has not yet transpired to us. The final result was, their* unanimous *advice to the Governor to order the King's attorney to prosecute the Printer at Common Law.—In the year 1768 Governor Bernard, who was as fond of prosecutions of this kind, as perhaps Governor Hutchinson is, laid before the Council a publication in the Boston-Gazette, which he called a libellous paper, and said that, if unnoticed, it must endanger the very Being of Government. This must have been a sad libel indeed! And the Council were so subservient then, as to echo very loudly back to the Governor; deliberately telling him in a message, that it was "not only an insult on the General Court—not only an insult on the King's authority and the dignity of his government—but—an insult on the* King of Kings"! *Even that Council however, did not advise the Governor to order a prosecution.—After all, the libel contain'd nothing more than charging Governor Bernard with* enmity *and* cruelty *towards the loyal people of this province, and his* insolence *upon a particular occasion, which the Council themselves a very little while after, if we may credit their own Journal, thought not* too severe—*To shew the* different *sentiments which the Council and the Representatives entertain'd of that publication at the same time, we shall just mention, that the House before whom it was also laid, told the Governor, that "as it did not appear to them that any thing contain'd in it could affect the Majesty of the King, the dignity of government, the honor of the General Court or the true interest of the province, they thought they might be fully justified in their determination to take* no further notice of it; *and they added, that "*THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS WAS THE GREAT BULWARK OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE; *and that it was therefore the incumbent duty of the* GUARDIANS OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS *to* DEFEND *and* MAINTAIN *it".*—STAND BY A FREE PRESS.

New FLOUR.

Superfine & common *Philadelphia* FLOUR & Bur Middlings, just arrived & to be Sold by

CHARLES MILLER,

At Mr. PALMER's Store in King-Street.

ALSO,

Choice SUGARS,
Green COFFEE,
COCOA,
CHOCOLATE warranted good and free from any Mixture.

A few Pair very neat Deerskin Breeches, at One GUINEA a Pair, &c. &c.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(Price 4d. Lawful Money.)

A Ministerial CATECHISE,

suitable to be learned by all *modern* Provincial Governors, Pensioners, Placemen, &c. Dedicated to T—H—, Esq;

TO BE LETT,

A large commodious Dwelling-

House situate in Hanover Street, three Rooms & a Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Pump, Yard and Garden.—For further Particulars, inquire of Capt. Jonathan Freeman, or the Printers hereof.

NOVEMBER 1771.

By Order of the Superiour Court.

THIS is to notify all concerned, That the SUPERIOUR COURT, which stands adjourned to TUESDAY the 19th of *November* Instant, will be further adjourned to TUESDAY the 26th Day of said *November*; and the Parties, and Jurors, and all concerned, are to conform themselves accordingly.

Just Published,
(And to be Sold by the Printers hereof;)

SOME HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of GUINEA,

Its Situation, Produce and the general Disposition of its Inhabitants. With an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the SLAVE TRADE, its Nature and lamentable Effects. Also a Re-publication of the Sentiments of several Authors of Note, on this interesting Subject; particularly an Extract of a Treatise, by GRANVILLE SHARP.

By ANTHONY BENEZET.

Samuel Abbot & Comp'y.

HEREBY inform their Customers, and others, that they have Imported by Capt. BROWN from London

A further Supply of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale *very cheap*, at their Store the Head of Green's Wharff, near the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market.—ALSO, Cutlary Ware, Window Glass of Taylor's make, Lead, Shott, Best French Indigo, &c.

Robert Jenkens

Informs his Customers and others, That he has just open'd, and has now ready for Sale,

A General Assortment of

ENGLISH *and* INDIA GOODS,

suitable for the Season,

Which he Imported in the Captains Calef, Hall, Brown and Lyde from LONDON,

and is determined to Sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail,

At his Shop the Head of DOCK-SQUARE,

just above the Market.

N. B. Very nice English Shoes and Clogs.

LATELY ARRIV'D.

In the Capts. *Bruce* and *Lyde*, from London,

An Assortment of *Hosiery* of all Kinds, with a Variety of *European Goods*, suitable to the Season, which compleats *a large and elegant assortment* now selling on the lowest Terms, by

Francis Green,

Who has to dispose of, cheap for Cash,

A new Mainsail, and *Maintopsail*, for a Ship of 160 Tons, (ready fitted)—A Brass Stove, and a Coil of small Cordage (new).

CASH for *FLAX-SEED*

At Ellis Gray's *Store*,

Opposite East-End of Faneuil Hall;

Where may be had, cheap for CASH,

Hemp, Cordage,	Cheshire Cheese,
Duck, Ticklingburgh and Ozenbrigs,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Twine, Hooks and Lines,	Superfine Philadelphia Flour and Bar Iron,
Hyson and Souchong Tea by the Chest.	Pepper by the Bag.

ALSO,

English and India GOODS.

Also a few Bags Allspice—Salt Petre by the Cask.

To be Sold cheap for Cash or short Credit,

Betwixt three and four Hundred Hogsheads of Liverpool SALT; a few Crates of Liverpool Ware; two Tierces of double Refin'd Loaf Sugar at the Sterling Cost and Charges, and a few Chaldron of Liverpool Coals, on Board the Brig Fair Lady, lying at Ballard's Wharff, North-End. Enquire on Board said Brig, or of Capt. Samuel Harris, North-End.

NORTH-END.

Made and Sold by *Isaac White*,

Opposite the Salutation Tavern;

The best of Dip'd CANDLES, by the Box or Dozen, at 4*s.* 6*d.* Old Tenor, Likewise good Mould Candles, and Tallow by the Barrel, all for CASH only.

Lost last Tuesday between New-Boston and Long-Wharff, a Bunch of small Desk Keys, confin'd by a Ring. Whoever has taken them up, and will inform the Printers hereof, shall be well rewarded.

TO BE SOLD,

A good double Decked Sloop,

of about 100 Tons, now lying at New-Boston.—For Particulars enquire of Timothy McDaniell.

The Sale of the Dwelling-House,

Buildings and Land, late the Estate of Mr. Abiah Holbrook, deceased, which was to have been on the 7th Day of November Instant, as Advertised in this Paper, is put off to Thursday the Twenty-eighth Day of November Instant—When the same will ABSOLUTELY be Sold at publick Vendue to the highest Bidder.

The Sale to be on the Premisses at Eleven o'Clock Beforenoon of said Day. Boston, Nov. 16, 1771.

A capable sober Woman, that

can be well recommended, wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family, to take the Care of a House, or do the common Work of a small Family.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Dry Hides, Piemento and Cotton,

to be Sold at Griffin's Wharff.

CLAVERACK, October 18, 1771.

SUTTONIAN INNOCULATION For the SMALL-POX.

MR. LATHAM Surgeon to the King's (or 5th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Public, That by the Desire of several Gentlemen and Ladies belonging to *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Connecticut Government*, he has engaged several convenient Houses in CLAVERACK, for the Reception of such Persons as chuse to be Inoculated after this easy and successful Method; where his Patients may remain unmolested, and afterwards enjoy every Advantage arising from the SUTTONIAN SYSTEM.

Mr. LATHAM Inoculates from six Weeks old, to any Age; and in every Season of the Year.—STRANGERS may be Inoculated, dieted, attended, and agreably lodged from Twelve Dollars and a half to five and twenty Dollars each; according to the different Apartments, &c. &c. There are at present Accommodations for two Hundred Persons at a Time.

N. B. Good Stables are provided, and a careful Person appointed to take Care of Horses, upon very reasonable Terms.

Ran-away from me the Subscrib-

er on the Ninth of November Instant, a Negro Man-Servant named CROMARTE, commonly called CRUM, who formerly belonged to Mr. Bracket, Innholder in School-Street, Boston. He is a likely well-made Fellow, rather short, of a middling Stature, and about 25 Years of Age; carried with him an old Hat, a good grey Frock of Beaver Coating, a red Cloth short Waistcoat double-breasted, an old brown-coloured short Coat much worn, an old striped Woollen Waistcoat, a Cloth coloured great Coat, three white Linnen Shirts ruffled at the Bosom, a new cotton and linen, and an old striped cotton and linnen Shirt, a Pair of Buckskin Buff-colour'd Breeches almost new, a Pair of mix-coloured Yard Stockings, and two Pair of brown-thread Stockings. Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and return him to me his Master in Boston, or secure him in some public Goal, and give Notice thereof to me, so that I shall have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. And all Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned not to carry off or harbour said Fellow, who is a Slave for Life.

Boston, Nov. 16, 1771. SAMUEL FITCH.

To-Morrow Evening,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A Great Variety of English GOODS, among which are

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Breeches Patterns, Men's and Women's Worsted Hose, Manchester Velvets, Irish Linnens, Checks, Callicoes, Lawns, Silk and Worsted Mitts, Barcelona and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Silk Romalls, Black figur'd Modes, Ribbons, Writing Paper, one Hadley's Quadrants, Silver Watches, House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

—Tuesday Evening next.—

THIS EVENING,

Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A Variety of Goods, such as

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Kerseys, Cotton Velvets, Silk, Cotton and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Checks, Linnens, Rugs, &c.——Also, a few Pieces of Damaged Linnens

—THIS EVENING.—

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Willes from Surranam. Gardner from Bristol. Smith from Liverpool. Arnold from Newfoundland. Lyde from London. Crisby from Bay Chaleurs. Fletcher from Fayal. Waterman & Chapman from Philadelphia. Binney from Madeira, Teneriffe, Dominico & St. Eustatia. Nickerson from Canso. White & Harper from North-Carolina. Hopkins & Gardner from Nova-Scotia.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Eight Whites. Three Blacks
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday,	0 min. after 9	Friday,	0 m aft. 12
Tuesday,	37 min. af. 9	Saturday,	34 m. af. 12
Wednesday,	26 m. aft. 10	Lord's Day	21 m. af. 1
Thursday,	14 min. after 11	Full M.	22 D. 4 Ma. 2

¶ vid pa. 603. & vid pa. 598. — pasted on this page the Back side } ¶ vid pa. 38. Vol. 2. // pa. 39. Vol. 2. & The Grand Jury would not find a Bill vid pa. 33. Vol. 4.

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TO BE SOLD BY

Isaac Winslow, Jun.

At the loweſt Store South Side of King Street,

New Philadelphia Flour, superfine ditto in Barrels and Half Barrels, English Loaf Sugar by Hogſhead or Loaf, Bohea Tea by Cheſt, Half Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity, New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Pepper by Bag or ſmaller Quantity, &c.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who have not yet diſcharged their Debts due to the Eſtate of the late *Joſhua Winſlow*, Eſq; are once more requeſted to make Payment, as they would avoid Trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Symmes,

At his Shop near the Golden-Ball,

Beſt Stone, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, ſet in Silver, at the Sterling Coſt and Charges, which is near as cheap as common Silver. Likewiſe beſt poliſh'd Shoe and Knee Chapes for Silver Buckles, a few Stones and Foyle, and ſundry Articles us'd in the Goldſmith's Buſineſs.

N. B. Makes and ſells moſt Sorts of Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Ware, as Cheap as can be had in Boſton.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLICK VENDUE,

Part of a Tract of Land lying in

Oxford; 146 Acres in Dudley; Part of a Tract of Land lying in Killingſly in the Colony of Connecticut; alſo an undivided Part of a Tract of Land in Athol, near Peterſham, at the Publick Houſe of William Carter, Innholder, in ſaid Dudley, abſolutely the 28th of November Inſtant.

N. B. The exact Right of ſaid Dudley's Intereſt will be aſcertained at the Time of Sale.

FYAL WINES.

TO BE SOLD

A few Pipes of choice FYAL WINE enquire of Samuel Bradſtreet, North Side Town Dock.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Fiſher,

Oppoſite the Governor's,

A Number of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clother's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Dye Goods, Hay Seeds of all Sorts, the beſt of French Indigo, and the beſt of Spaniſh Florarento for Mazarine Blues, Cotton Wool and Indigo, *never without.*

STOLEN or STRAY'd on the 25th of October, from the Paſture of Cotton Tufts, Eſq; in Weymouth, a black Mare, about 4 Years old, Trot all, with a large white ſtreak in her Forehead, has large Main, thick Neck, and full Breaſt, looks much like a Dutch Horſe, lately bro't from Nova-Scotia. Whoever will bring or give information of the ſaid Mare ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely Rewarded, by Mr. John Biſhop, of Medford, or Cotton Tufts, of Weymouth.

Wanted in a ſmall Family,

A Maid Servant, that underſtands Houſe Work, and plain Cooking; ſuch an one that can be well recommended, may know further, by applying to Edes & Gill.

The Subſcriber one of the Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Temple Deceaſter*, late of Boſton, deceaſed, ONCE MORE deſires all thoſe who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the deceaſed, to leave the ſame at his Shop oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town-Houſe: Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to,

PETER ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD, All the Real Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of the following, viz. His late Manſion-Houſe, near Bull's Wharf, together with all the Stores, Shop and Wharf adjoining the ſame, which is attended with many Advantages.—A Houſe and Land adjoining to Purchaſe-Street, near Capt. Tileſtone's.—A Houſe and Land in Summer-ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Mrs. Griffin.—A Piece of Land at Weſt Boſton, near Mr Inches's Rope-walk. For Particulars enquire of ſaid ROBERTS.

South-Kingſtown, September 27, 1771.

BY Order of the Hon. James Helme, Eſq; one of the Aſſiſtant Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature in and throughout the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, &c. to me directed, the Creditors of Robert Potter of Charleſtown, in the County of King's County, in the Colony aforeſaid, Shopkeeper, are hereby Advertiſed, that the ſaid Robert Potter hath preferred his Petition to the ſaid Juſtice, praying the Benefit of the Law for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and Leave to ſurrender all his Eſtate, both Real and Perſonal, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and hath thereto annexed an Inventory of his Eſtate, together with a Liſt of his Debts, and to whom due, and hath taken the Oath by Law preſcribed, all which is filed of Record: And the ſaid Creditors are hereby Notified to appear by themſelves or Attornies, before the Juſtices of ſaid Court, at the Court-Houſe in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Tueſday of January next, to aſcertain their Demands and nominate Commiſſioners, or otherwiſe to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted. DANIEL RODMAN, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD BY

Amorys & Taylor,

At their Store in King-Street, oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe,

A very large and compleat Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS.

ALSO,

IRISH LINNENS,

Of all Prices, extremely cheap,

Nails,

Gunpowder warranted to be of the beſt Quality.

Window Glaſs, 7 by 5, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8.

Lead,

Shot,

Genuine Kippen's Snuff,

Bohea Tea and Spices,

Writing Paper of all Sorts,

Bibles and Account Books,

A Variety of Cutlery and other Hard Ware Goods.

As they conſtantly keep by them a large Aſſortment of almoſt every Kind of Goods uſually imported from *Great-Britain*, and have them immediately from the Manufacturers.——Country Shopkeepers may be ſupplied at any Time with what Goods they want, and on as low Terms as at any Store in BOSTON.—Town Shopkeepers alſo, who uſually import their Goods, may have them on ſuch Terms as may anſwer them as well as importing.

IRISH LINNENS.

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IF it be true, that the exceptionable clauſe in the late proclamation was not propoſed by Mr. Hutchinſon, but by ONE of the council; yet there it ſtands, and is nevertheleſs exceptionable, and muſt reflect diſhonour ſomewhere, even though it were *inadvertently* inſerted.

It is not denied, even by Mr. Hutchinſon's friends, that the other part of the proclamation was drafted by him: We may conſider him then as triumphing over us as SLAVES, or perſons who have no privileges; and though he well knew it would be a piece of mockery, to lead us to the throne of grace, with thankſgivings, for the preſervation of privileges, which, by his means, in part, we have been deprived of; yet he *thought fit*, with the advice of ſix, out of twenty-eight of his council, (if he by HIS CRAFT, could make it their act) to inſert it.

We have need of the wiſdom of ſerpents, who are concerned with ſuch rulers; to be conſidered by them as fools, is irritating; for fools they muſt think us, if they can imagine that we can complain of loſs of liberty in one breath, and with the next ſolemnly thank God for the preſervation of it. What account can be given for ſuch conduct, conſiſtent with common honeſty, mankind muſt judge.

It would give me pain to harbour one thought, that the ſix members, who it is ſaid voted for the inſertion of that impious paragraph intended thereby to curry favour with the miniſtry; I cannot indulge ſuch a thought, beſides there is no danger that this people will ever receive a council appointed by the KING himſelf: And certainly it is unlikely, that if the repreſentatives of this people ſhould once adopt ſuch a ſentiment of them, that theſe men ſhould ever again be re-choſen into the council. Mr. Hutchinſon may think we are eaſy, becauſe we have ſo long waited for a redreſs of grievances; but our patience is nearly exhauſted. It cannot be that we ſhall bear much longer, to have our money forced from us.—An Engliſhman ſhould never part with a penny but by his conſent, or the conſent of his agent, or repreſentative, eſpecially as the money thus forced from us, is to hire a man to TYRANNIZE over us, whom his *Maſter* calls our *Governor*. This ſeems to be Mr. Hutchinſon's ſituation; therefore I cannot but view him as a uſurper, and abſolutely deny his juriſdiction over this people; and am of opinion, that any act of aſſembly conſented to by him, in his pretended capacity of Governor, is *ipſo facto*, null and void, and conſequently, not binding upon us. A ruler, independent on the people, is a monſter in government; and ſuch a one is Mr. Hutchinſon; and ſuch would George the third be, if he ſhould be rendered independent on the people of Great-Britain. A Maſſachuſetts Governor, the King by compact, with this people may *nominate* and *appoint*, but not *pay*: For his ſupport, he muſt ſtipulate with the people, and until he does, he is no legal Governor; without this, if he undertakes to rule, he is a USURPER.

It is high time then, my countrymen, that this matter was enquired into, if we have no conſtitutional Governor, it is *time we had one*. If the pretended Governor, or Lieut. Governor, by being independent on us for their *ſupport*, are rendered incapable of compleating acts of government, it is time, I ſay, that we had a lawful one to preſide, or that the pretended Governors, were diſmiſſed and PUNISHED as USURPERS, and that the council, according to charter, ſhould take upon themſelves the government of this province.

(a) MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

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All perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Samuel Shiverick, late of Falmouth, in the County of Barnſtable, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts. And all who are Indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment, in Order that ſaid Eſtate may be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

Falmouth, 23d October, 1771. TIMOTHY CROCKER, Executor.

Boſton, Printed, by EDES & GILL;

(a) The Grand Jury would not find a Bill altho' recommended by the Govr & Council vid pa. 33. Vol. 4.

◊ vid page 598. — Suppoſed to be Col.° Brattle. // By the Moleſſes act vid pa. 9. Vol. 2. — Sea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. { In making him Independant vid. pa. 576. & pa. 576. v vid Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2.